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2176

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/579,256
Filing Date: May 25, 2000
Appellant(s): KHATWANI ET AL.

MAILED

OCT 05 2007

Technology Center 2100

Gerald H. Glanzman
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed June 20, 2007 appealing from the Office action mailed October 5, 2006.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

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(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

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(8) Evidence Relied Upon

| | | |
|--------------|-------------------|---------|
| 2002/0013792 | IMIELINSKI ET AL. | 1-2002 |
| 6,832,351 | BATRES | 12-2004 |

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claims Rejection – 35 U.S.C. 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 13-16, 19-24, 27-31, 53-55, 57, 58, and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imielinski et al., (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0013792 A1, with priority to U.S. Provisional Application 60/173,757, which was filed on December 30, 1999) [hereinafter “Imielinski”].

Regarding **independent claims 13, 53, and 66:**

Imielinski discloses receiving a first web document in fig. 1 and paragraphs (0036) – (0040). The first web document is called the original electronic document in Imielinski. Imielinski teaches receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph (0014) that virtual tags, for example, could be used to display text of the original document in a red font on the virtual

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page. Imielinski discloses creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) – (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). In Imielinski, the second web document is called the virtual page. The virtual page is the requested portion of the original electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user. See also Response to Arguments, made applicable herein by this reference.

Regarding dependent claims 14 and 54:

Imielinski discloses wherein the step of creating the second web document includes inserting virtual font indicators before and after text within the selected portion in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph (0014) that virtual tags, for example, could be used to display the selected text of the original document in a red font on the virtual page.

Regarding dependent claim 15:

Imielinski discloses sending the second web document to an output device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048).

Regarding dependent claims 16 and 55:

Imielinski discloses wherein the output device is a display device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). Imielinski discloses wherein the selected portion is displayed according to the virtual font indicators in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067).

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Regarding dependent claim 19:

Imielinski discloses wherein the virtual font indicators include tags in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) - (0048).

Regarding dependent claim 20:

Imielinski discloses wherein the markup language is hypertext markup language in paragraphs (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claim 21,

Imielinski discloses wherein the virtual font indicators include hypertext markup language tags in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) - (0048).

Regarding dependent claims 22 and 57:

Imielinski discloses identifying at least one font indicator associated with text within the selected portion of the first web document, wherein the step of creating the second web document includes modifying the font attribute of the associated at least one font indicator in fig. 9B and paragraph (0067).

Regarding dependent claim 23:

Imielinski discloses sending the second web document to an output device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048).

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Regarding dependent claims 24 and 58:

Imielinski discloses wherein the output device is a display device in fig. and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). Imielinski discloses wherein the selected portion is displayed according to the virtual font indicators in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067).

Regarding dependent claim 27:

Imielinski discloses wherein the at least one font indicator includes a tag in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) – (0048).

Regarding dependent claim 28:

Imielinski discloses wherein the markup language is hypertext markup language in paragraphs (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claim 29:

Imielinski discloses wherein the at least one font indicator includes a hypertext markup language tag in paragraphs (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claim 30:

Imielinski discloses creating a copy of the first web document and changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the copy of the first web document in fig. 9B and paragraph (0067). The original document appearing on the user's display is copied and changed, which is the copy. The original document, residing on the server, is not changed.

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Regarding dependent claim 31:

Imielinski discloses changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the first web document to create the second web document in fig. 9A and paragraph (0066).

Claims 1-7, 9-12, 17, 25, 32-37, 39-48, 51, 52, 56, 59-65, and 67-70 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Imielinski et al., (U.S. Patent Application Publication 2002/0013792 A1, with priority to U.S. Provisional Application 60/173,757, which was filed on December 30, 1999) [hereinafter "Imielinski"], and further in view of Batres (U.S. Patent 6,832,351 B1, filed October 1, 1999) [hereinafter "Batres"].

Regarding independent claims 1, 48, and 65:

Imielinski teaches receiving a first web document including formatting information used to display the first web document in fig. 1 and paragraphs (0036) - (0040). The first web document is called the original electronic document in Imielinski. Imielinski teaches receiving a request to present a selected portion of the first web document in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). The request and selected portion are defined in the transformation information of Imielinski. Imielinski teaches identifying formatting information associated with the selected portion of the first web document and creating in the web browser a second web document including the selected portion and the formatting information associated with the selected portion, in response to receiving the request, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). In Imielinski the second web document is called the virtual page. The virtual page is the requested portion of the original electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user. Imielinski teaches

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responsive to a request to change a font attribute of the selected portion, inserting virtual font indicators before and after text within the selected portion in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph (0014) that virtual tags, for example, could be used to display text of the original document in a red font on the virtual page. Imielinski does not teach responsive to a request to identify a page break in the selected portion, inserting at least one virtual page break indicator within the selected portion.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 2:

Imielinski teaches sending the second web document to an output device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042).– (0048).

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Regarding dependent claim 3:

Imielinski does not teach wherein the output device is a printer.

Batres does wherein the output device is a printer in the abstract, col. 1 line 62 - col. 2 line 9, and col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 4:

Imielinski teaches wherein the output device is a display device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048).

Regarding dependent claims 5 and 51:

Imielinski teaches receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of a web document and creating in the web browser a virtual page from the web document, wherein the font attribute, within the virtual page, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion in fig. 4, fig. B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski teaches in paragraph (0040) that the transformation rules may be applied to the original electronic document, a second electronic document having a similar structure as the original electronic document, or all future instances of the original electronic document. Therefore, Imielinski teaches that a

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future instance of the original electronic document is the second web document and the virtual page is then the third web document.

Regarding dependent claims 6 and 52:

Imielinski does not teach receiving a request to display page break indicators within a web document, identifying page break information for the web document for an output device, and creating in the web browser a fourth web document from the third web document wherein at least one virtual page break indicator is inserted into the fourth web document, in response to the page break information, to indicate the location of page breaks. Imielinski teaches in paragraph (0040) that the transformation rules may be applied to the original electronic document, a second electronic document having a similar structure as the original electronic document, or all future instances of the original electronic document. Therefore, Imielinski teaches that a future instance of the original electronic document is the third web document and the virtual page is then the fourth web document.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 7:

Imielinski does not teach receiving a request to display page break indicators within a web document, identifying page break information for the web document for an output device, and creating in the web browser a fourth web document from the third web document wherein at least one virtual page break indicator is inserted into the fourth web document, in response to the page break information, to indicate the location of page breaks. Imielinski teaches in paragraph (0040) that the transformation rules may be applied to the original electronic document, a second electronic document having a similar structure as the original electronic document, or all future instances of the original electronic document. Therefore, Imielinski teaches that a future instance of the original electronic document is the second web document and the virtual page is then the third web document.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

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Regarding dependent claim 9:

Imielinski teaches wherein the formatting information includes tags in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) – (0048).

Regarding dependent claim 10:

Imielinski teaches wherein the markup language is hypertext markup language in paragraphs (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claim 11:

Imielinski teaches wherein the formatting information includes hypertext markup language tags in paragraphs (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claim 12:

Imielinski teaches wherein the formatting information includes a header in (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claims 17 and 56:

Imielinski teaches wherein the selected portion is outputted according to the virtual font indicators in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (00491 - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski does not teach wherein the output device is a printer.

Batres does wherein the output device is a printer in the abstract, col. 1 line 62 - col. 2 line 9, and col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would

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have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claims 25 and 59:

Imielinski teaches wherein the selected portion is outputted according to the virtual font indicators in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski does not teach wherein the output device is a printer.

Batres does wherein the output device is a printer in the abstract, col. 1 line 62 - col. 2 line 9, and col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding independent claims 32, 60 and 67:

Imielinski teaches receiving a first web document in fig. 1 and paragraphs (0036) - (0040). The first web document is called the original electronic document in Imielinski. Imielinski teaches creating in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein the first web document and second web document are markup language documents in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). In Imielinski the second web document is called the virtual page. The

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virtual page is the requested portion of the original electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user. Imielinski does not teach receiving a request to display page break indicators within the first web document, identifying page break information for the first web document for an output device, and inserting at least one virtual page break indicator into the second web document, in response to the page break information, to indicate the location of page breaks.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claims 33 and 61:

Imielinski does not teach removing the at least one virtual page break indicator and printing the second web document.

Batres does teach Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches

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that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claims 34 and 62:

Imielinski does not teach replacing the at least one virtual page break indicator with at least one forced page break and printing the second web document.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

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Regarding dependent claims 35 and 63:

Imielinski teaches sending the second web document to an output device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048).

Regarding dependent claim 36:

Imielinski does not teach wherein the output device is a printer.

Batres does wherein the output device is a printer in the abstract, col. 1 line 62 - col. 2 line 9, and col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention.

It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 37:

Imielinski teaches wherein the output device is a display device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048).

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Regarding dependent claim 39:

Imielinski teaches virtual tags for implementing formatting in the second web document in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) - (0048). Imielinski does not teach a virtual page break indicator.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20- 46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 40:

Imielinski teaches wherein the markup language is hypertext markup language in paragraphs (0011) and (0015).

Regarding dependent claim 41:

Imielinski teaches virtual tags for implementing formatting in the second web document in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) - (0048). Imielinski does not teach a virtual page break indicator.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col.

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4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20- 46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 42:

Imielinski teaches creating a copy of the first web document and inserting at least one virtual tag into the copy of the first web document in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) - (0048). Imielinski does not teach that the virtual tag is a virtual page break indicator.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have

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enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 43:

Imielinski teaches inserting at least one virtual tag into the first web document to create a second web document in fig. 1-3 and paragraph (0036) - (0048). Imielinski does not teach that the virtual tag is a virtual page break indicator.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 44:

Imielinski does not teach sending the first web document to a device driver and receiving page break information corresponding to the first web document from the device driver.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators via a device driver to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col.

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2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding dependent claim 45:

Imielinski does not teach wherein the device driver is a printer driver.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators via a printer driver to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

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Regarding dependent claim 46:

Imielinski does not teach identifying the location of at least one page break based on page setup information, document formatting information, and document content.

Batres does teach identifying the location of at least one page break based on page setup information, document formatting information, and document content in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding independent claims 47, 64, and 68:

Imielinski teaches receiving a first web document in fig. 1 and paragraphs (0036) - (0040). The first web document is called the original electronic document in Imielinski. Imielinski teaches receiving a request to perform an action, wherein the request to perform an action comprises a request to present a selected portion of the first web document in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). The request and selected portion are defined in the transformation information of Imielinski. Imielinski teaches wherein the request to perform an action comprises a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph (0014) that virtual tags, for example, could

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be used to display text of the original document in a red font on the virtual page. Imielinski teaches creating in the web browser a second web document comprising at least a portion of the first web document in response to receiving the request, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). In Imielinski the second web document is called the virtual page. The virtual page is the requested portion of the original electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user. Imielinski does not teach wherein the request to perform an action comprises a request to display page break indicators within the first web document.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators via a printer driver to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention. It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

Regarding independent claim 70:

Imielinski teaches an interface means for allowing a user to interface with a web browser application and a communication means for receiving a first web document from a network in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). The first web document is called the

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original electronic document in Imielinski. Imielinski teaches a creation and editing means with a mode of operation in which the creation and editing means receives a request to present a selected portion of the first web document in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). The request and selected portion are defined in the transformation information of Imielinski. Imielinski teaches identifying formatting information associated with the selected portion of the first web document and creating in the web browser a second web document including the selected portion and the formatting information associated with the selected portion, in response to receiving the request, wherein the first web document and the second web document are markup language documents in fig. 1, fig. 3, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). In Imielinski the second web document is called the virtual page. The virtual page is the requested portion of the original electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user. Imielinski teaches a creation and editing means with a mode of operation in which the creation and editing means receives a request from interface means to change a font attribute of the selected portion of the first web document in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph (0014) that virtual tags, for example, could be used to display text of the original document in a red font on the virtual page. Imielinski creating in the web browser a second web document including the selected portion and the formatting information associated with the selected portion, in response to receiving the request, wherein the font attribute of the selected portion within the second web document is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion in fig. 1, fig. 3, fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0036) - (0040), (0042) - (0054), and (0067). In Imielinski, the second web document is called the virtual page. The virtual page is the requested portion of the original electronic document that selected and customized according to the transformation rules generated by the user. Imielinski does not teach a creation and editing means with a mode of operation in which the creation and editing means receives a request from the interface means to display page break indicators within the first

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web document, identifies page break information corresponding to the first web document, and creates in the web browser a second web document from the first web document, wherein at least one virtual page break indicator is inserted into the second web document, in response to the page break information, to indicate the location of page breaks.

Batres does teach enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview in fig. 2, fig. 5, col. 2 lines 28-43, col. 4 line 57 - col. 5 line 52, col. 8 lines 20-46. Batres teaches that the HTML preview rendering can accept data manipulation, formatting, and content changes. Batres also teaches that the page breaks are part of the multiple-page HTML format documents as described in col. 8 lines 20-46. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have combined the teachings of Imielinski and Batres to have created the claimed invention.

It would have been obvious and desirable to have used the HTML preview rendering as taught by Batres to have improved the virtual page creation and display as taught by Imielinski. The combination would have enabled a user to have further manipulated a virtual page, including page breaks, to have previewed and prepared the document for output to a printing device.

(10) Response to Argument

Beginning at page 18 of the appeal brief (hereinafter the brief), Appellant argues the following issues which are accordingly addressed below.

Appellant admits on page 19 (at bottom) of the brief that Imielinski does not teach the limitation of a “*font attribute*”, and is not expressly taught in the Provisional Application. Appellant also argues that the Provisional Application does not meet the requirements of 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph (said Provisional Application is allegedly non-enabling). The examiner respectfully disagrees. It is the examiner’s opinion that the reference in question is enabling.

As expressed in the Response To Arguments section of Office action mailed October 5, 2006, it is the examiner’s opinion that all limitations of claim 13 are taught in Imielinski, except that the limitation of a “font attribute” is not expressly taught in the Provisional Application. See, Provisional Application, page 5, line 30 through page 6, line 3.

The Provisional Application discusses modification of the text to color it red in order to draw attention to the text. See, Provisional Application, page 2, lines 27-29. The Provisional Application is expressly not limited to the disclosed embodiments, and it is recognized that other arrangements can be readily devised by those skilled in the art.

Modification of the font attribute is expressly taught in Imielinski. See, Imielinski, fig. 9B, paragraph (0049) [Table 1], paragraph (0067) – (0068), and claims 6, 41, and 74.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to change the font in a text. The suggestion or motivation for doing so is taught in the Provisional Application that the tags can be “visualized on the source web page,” with the obvious and beneficial advantage to changing text color or font being to draw the reader’s attention to the text.

Appellant also argues that Imielinski does not teach or suggest creating a second web document in the web browser from the first web document, wherein the font attribute, within the second web document, of the selected portion is changed in response to receiving the request to change the font attribute of the selected portion.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Imielinski teaches creating a virtual page or second web document from a first web document using virtual tags. The virtual tags identify the original document content or a selected portion of the original document content for creation of the virtual page. The virtual tags have the ability to manipulate the formatting information, such as font attribute information, in the subsequent web document, called a virtual page by Imielinski.

It is noted that representative claim 13 does not specify where and how the claimed “*request*” originates (“*receiving a request to change a font attribute of a selected portion of the first web document*”). The Provisional Application (at least page 2 lines 10-15) teaches that all clients and the server (owner of the web page) are involved in the “collaborative tagging” of the web page.

Appellant argues on page 22 of the brief that there is no motivation to modify the reference to include such features. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Web page typically encompass different sizes and colors of text. It is reasonable for the skilled artisan to want to change a font attribute of a web page so as to draw attention to said page (i.e. larger font for easier reading, different colors for certain monitors, etc.).

Appellant argues on page 23 of the brief that Imielinski does not teach the step of creating the second web document includes inserting virtual font indicators before and after text within the selected portion. See, Remarks/Arguments, page 18.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Imielinski discloses wherein the step of creating the second web document includes inserting virtual font indicators before and after text within the selected portion in

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fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067). Imielinski also provides an example in paragraph (0014) that virtual tags, for example, could be used to display the selected text of the original document in a red font on the virtual page. Note also Imielinski, paragraph [0049], Table 1, elements 1 and 2 defining what would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to be font characteristics of Bold and Italic start and end tags. Further teachings regarding the use of start and end tags is the reference in Paragraph [0051] to use of the invention in XML, which was known by one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to require start and end tags.

Imielinski also discloses identifying at least one font indicator associated with text within the selected portion of the first web document, wherein the step of creating the second web document includes modifying the font attribute of the associated at least one font indicator in fig. 9B and paragraph (0067).

Appellant argues on page 23 of the brief that Imielinski does not teach the selected portion being displayed according to the virtual font indicators.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Imielinski discloses wherein the output device is a display device in fig. 3 and paragraphs (0042) - (0048). Imielinski discloses wherein the selected portion is displayed according to the virtual font indicators in fig. 4, fig. 9B, paragraphs (0049) - (0054), and (0067).

Appellant argues on page 24-25 of the brief that Imielinski does not teach the step of creating the second web document comprises creating a copy of the first web document and changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the copy of the first web document.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Imielinski discloses creating a copy of the first web document and changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the copy of the first web document in fig. 9B and paragraph (0067). The original document appearing on the user's display is copied and changed, which is the copy. The original document, residing on the server, is not changed.

Appellant argues on page 25 that Imielinski does not teach the step of creating the second web

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document comprises changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the first web document to create the second web document.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Imielinski discloses creating a copy of the first web document and changing the font attribute of the selected portion within the copy of the first web document in fig. 9A and paragraph (0066).

Appellant argues on page 25-26 of the brief that Imielinski in combination with Batres does not teach or suggest the claimed invention.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Appellant's arguments are substantially similar to those previously presented. Batres teaches enhancing a web document by inserting and manipulating one or more virtual page break indicators to implement pagination for printing preview.

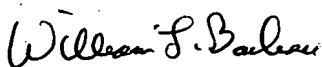
(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

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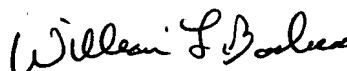
For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,



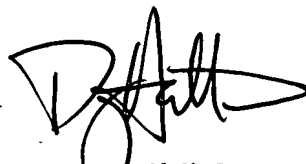
William L. Bashore

September 30, 2007



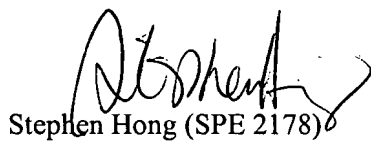
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